

Nom. jap. *Omitake*

万國植物命名規則に従えば、上記の学名を採用するのが妥当である。

尙, *Strobilomyces pallidus* Cke. が、因幡國、鳥取に於て採集されたと安田篤氏によつて報告されているが、氏及び C.G. Lloyd 氏の記事から按ずると *Strobilomyces pallescens* Cke. et Mass. なる学名を用うべきものである。然しこのものが果して本種であるか否か、筆者は未だこれに該当する標品を得ていない。

## Kan-ichi INAGAKI : Some marine algae from the central

### Pacific coast of Japan (1)

#### 稲垣貫一\* 日本中部太平洋岸産の海藻 (1)\*\*

Among the marine algae from Ise and Mikawa Bays and their vicinities collected by the writer since 1935, there are some interesting ones, which are described in the following pages.

Here the writer wishes to express his best thanks to Prof. Y. Yamada in the Botanical Institute, Faculty of Science, Hakkaido University for his kind guidance during the course of the present study.

#### *Gelidium nanum* Inagaki spec. nov.

Frons linearis, 1-2 cm vel saepe 3 cm alta, ancipitocompressa, erecta, rhizomatibus filamentosis adfixa, irregulariter semel vel bis pinnatim ramosa a margine rhachidis principalis simplicis ca 1-2 mm lati ; apicibus pinnarum acutis vel obtusis ; pinnis et pinnulis ad basin leviter constrictis ; cellulis filamentosis comparate densis in parte medullare ; cystocarpis ovato-globosis, infra apicem pinnulis inflatis ; tetrasporangiis in pinnulis conformibus situatis ; colore fuscorubro.

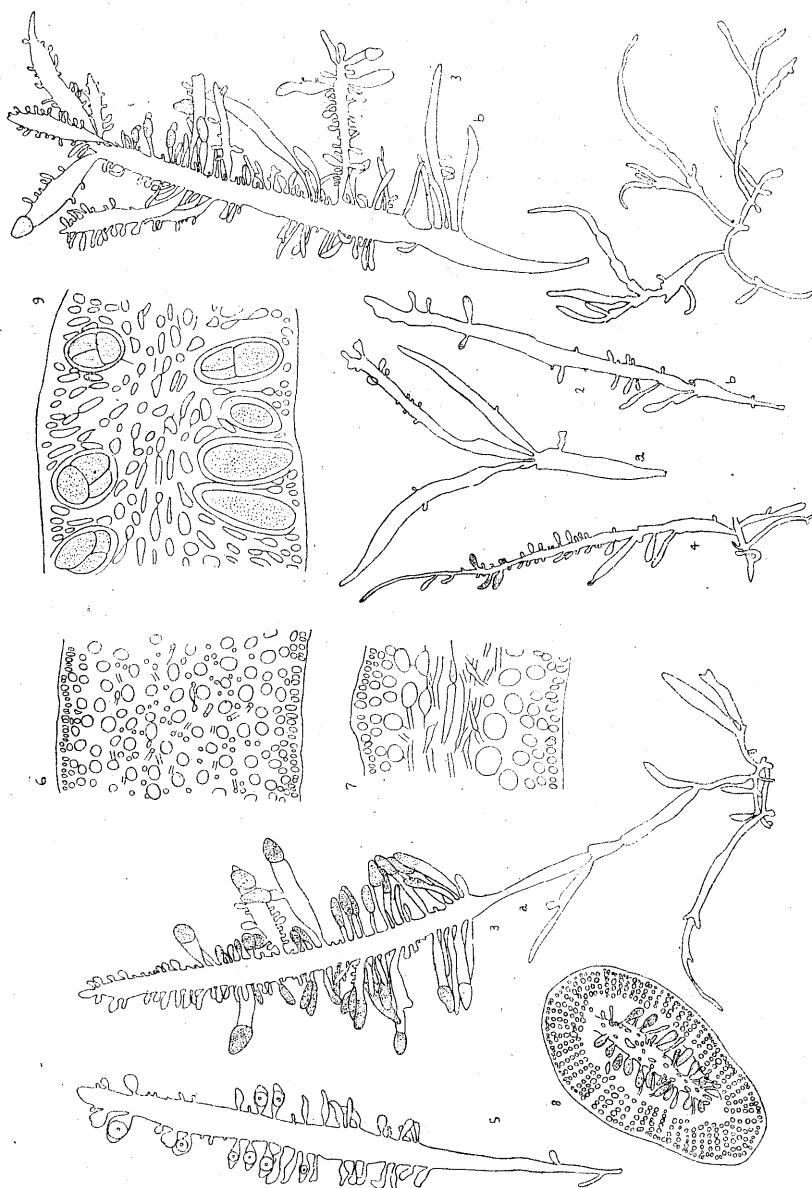
Japanese name : *Hime-hira*.

Hab. : On rocks near low tide mark. Irigozaki, Mikawa Prov.

Fron linear, small in size, 1-2 cm or often 3 cm high, ancipito-compressed, erect from rhizoidal filaments with shortly creeping branched filaments, usually pinnately branched in irregular manner from both margins of the single main axis; pinnae single, small and often short being like the main axis in breadth or again branched to short pinnulae, gently or somewhat abruptly tapering towards the base,

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Fig. 1. *Gelidium nanum* Inagaki

1. Creeping branch.  $\times 4$ : 2 a,b Young stage.  $\times 4$ : 3 a-b Tetrasporic plants.  $\times 4$ : 4 Tetrasporic branches.  $\times 4$ : 5 Cystocarpic plant.  $\times 4$ : 6 Transverse section of a branch.  $\times 160$ : 7 Longitudinal section of a branch.  $\times 160$ : 8 Transverse section of cystocarp.  $\times 48$ : 9 Transverse section of a branch with tetrasporangia.  $\times 160$ .

acute, or blunt at the apex ; main axis 1-2 mm in breadth, sometimes broader ; cortical cells a little elongated radially in cross-section ; medullary cells roundish, a little loosely arranged ; rhizoids comparatively dense in the central tissue ; cystocarps formed on the pinnulae, ovato-globular, bilocular, swollen out on both sides having two carpostomata ; tetrasporic sori roundish or oblong, formed in apical portions of pinnae and pinnulae ; colour dark red.

The present alga seems apparently to belong to the genus *Pterocladia* by pinnae tapering abruptly towards the base, but the former is distinguished from the latter by the difference of the structure of the cystocarps.

## 2. *Antithamnion terminale* Inagaki spec. nov.

Frons caespitosa, 0.5-1.5 cm alta, initio decumbens, dein erecta, irregulariter ramosa, rhizoideis filamentosis et apice saepissime palmatim divisis adfixa ; ramis primariis 100-170  $\mu$  crassis, e cellulis elongatis ca 120-300  $\mu$  longis, ramis quaternatis dense verticillatis, ornatis ; ramis lateralibus oppositis binis seriebus ramulorum ; ramis transversalibus quam lateralibus minoribus, in partibus apicalibus nonnullis ramulis ; cellulis basalibus ramorum lateralium nudis ; cellulis glandulosis sphaericis vel ellipsoideis, flavescens nitidis, terminis ad cellulas apicales ramorum ornatis ; tetrasporangiis ellipsoideis, curvatis divisis, ad pedicellos separatose cellulis basalibus in ramis ; cystocarpis et antheridiis ignotis.

Japanese name : *Ryū-no tama*.

Hab. : Epiphytic on *Gelidium subcostatum* Okam. cast ashore. Wagu, Shima Prov.

Frond caespitose, 0.5-1.5 cm high, at first decumbent, afterward erect, irregularly branching, attached to the substratum by means of rhizoidal filaments ; rhizoidal filaments palmately divided at the apices consisting of somewhat elongated cells ; principal rachis and main branches 100-170  $\mu$  thick, consisted of a single row of elongated cells which are about 120-130  $\mu$  long, usually bearing four verticillated rami in the upper portion of each cell of the main branches ; among the four verticillated rami, two lateral ones much larger in dimensions than two transversal ones ; two lateral rami provided with two rows of ramuli which are not branching, naked at their basal cells ; two transversal rami provided with ramuli not branched on the apical cells ; gland cells sphaerical or elliptical, 15-20  $\mu$  diam., sessile on the apical cells of the axes of the four verticillated rami, brilliantly yellowish ; tetrasporangia elliptical, born on the pedicel consisting of a single cell which was separated from the basal cell of the ramus ; neither cystocarps nor an-

theridia known ; colour red.

The present alga resembles *Antithamnion nipponicum* Yamada et Inagaki, but the former has always four verticillated rami on each elongated cell of the main branches and gland cells on the apical cells of the rami.

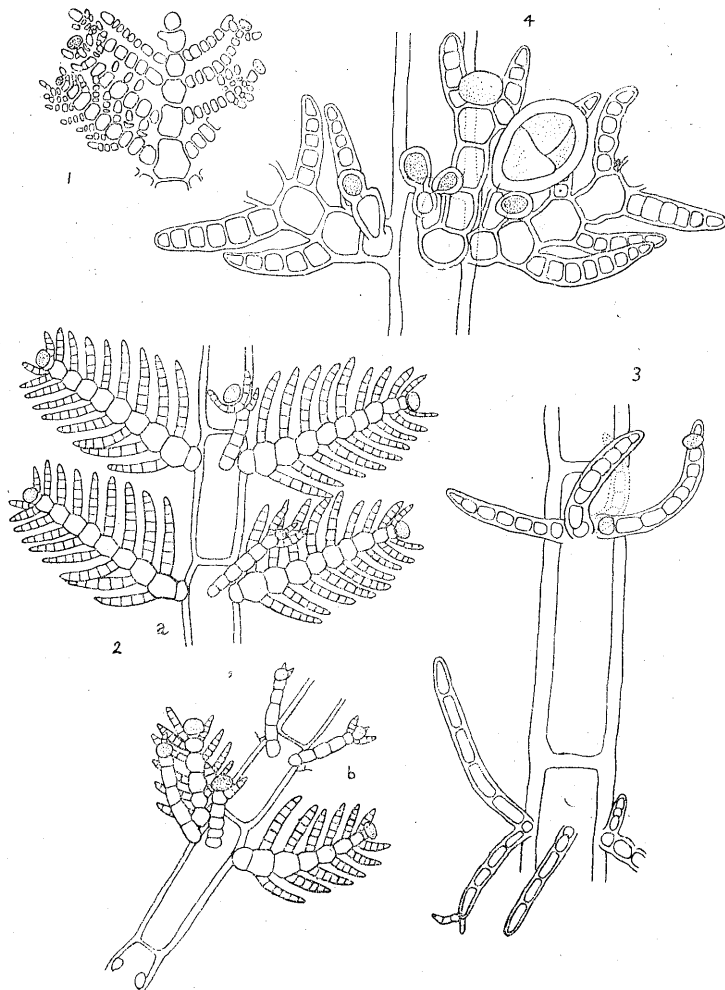


Fig. 2. *Antithamnion terminale* Inagaki

- 1 Growing portion of a frond.  $\times 200$  : 2 a,b, Portions of branches b: earring gland cells.  $\times 100$  :  
3 Lower portion of a main axis with rhizoidal filaments.  $\times 100$  : 4 Ramuli bearing tetra-  
sporangia and gland cells.  $\times 200$

3. *Antithamnion difectum* Kylin Mar. Alg. Frid. Harb. : 46 Fig. 27, a, b.(1925) (Fig. 3, 1-4)

Japanese name ; *Kushinoha-hutatsugasane*.

Hab. : Growing on *Polysiphonia* sp. Idzumi-mura, Mikawa Prov. (M. Arazaki)

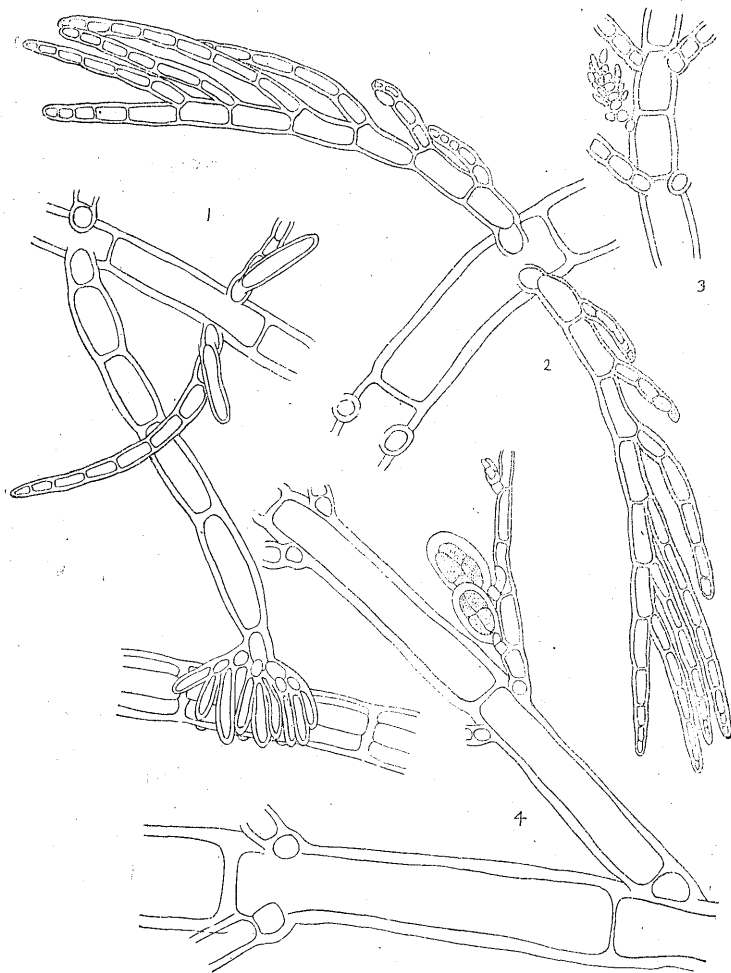


Fig. 3 *Antithamnion difectum* Kylin

- 1 portion of a main branch with rhizoidal filament.  $\times 100$  : 2 Branchlets bearing gland cells.  $\times 100$  : 3 Growing portion of a branch not opposite branchlet.  $100$  : 4 Branchlet bearing tetrasporangia.  $\times 200$

Frond caespitose, 2-3 cm high, attached to the substratum by means of rhizoidal filaments ; rhizoidal filaments consisting of a single row of elongated cells, and often dividing palmately at the apex ; main branches 50-70  $\mu$  thick, irregularly branched, consisting of a single row of elongated cells which are 150-200  $\mu$  long and 3-6 times as long as broad ; no branchlet opposite a main branch ; branchlets opposite in the upper portion of the frond, pectinate on the upper sides, provided with 6-7 ultimate ramuli ; branchlets in the lower portion of the frond not provided with ramuli ; ultimate ramuli round at the apices ; basal cells of the branchlets quadrate, smaller than the other cells ; gland cells elliptical, brilliantly yellowish, born on the cells of the ultimate ramuli ; tetrasporangia pedicellate, elliptical or oviform, cruciately divided ; neither cystocarps nor antheridia known.

The present species has never previously been reported from Japan.

4. *Platythamnion yezoense* Inagaki, Some mar. alg. recent. discov. in Japan and new to sci. (Sci. Pap. Inst. Alg. Res., Hokk. Imp. Univ, 1 (n.1.); 47, fig. 4 (1935).

*Antithamnion plumula* Okam. (non Thur.) Icon Japan. Alg., 4 : 157 et fig. 189.

In 1935 the writer reported a red alga from Oshoro Bay under the name of *Platythamnion yezoense* Inagaki. At that time the late Dr. Okamura saw the writer's specimens and told him that Dr. Okamura's specimens were collected by himself at Enoshima and Hokodate, but he doubted whether these algae were really to be identified with *A. plumula* (Ellis) Thur. or not. Afterwards Dr. Okamura died, so the writer could not examine Dr. Okamura's specimens above mentioned.

In 1945 the writer was able to collect abundantly red algae on the Toyohama coast, which resemble *A. plumula* of the late Dr. Okamura. The writer made a comparison of these algae with *Platythamnion yezoense* Inagaki from Oshoro Bay, the type locality ; but he could find no difference between the specimens from two sources except a slight one in the size of the rami, which is to be considered as a local variation. My specimens from Toyohama answer very well to the description of *Antithamnion plumula* of the late Dr. Okamura and to the diagnosis of *Platythamnion yezoense* Inagaki given by the writer, though the late Dr. Okamura did not describe the lower portion of the frond in his publication.

Judging from the figures and the descriptions given by Hauck and Rosenvinge, the present specimens do not coincide with *A. plumula* (Ellis) Thur. So the red algae from Yenoshima and Hakodate collected by the late Dr. Okamura, and from

Toyohama collected by the writer are most probably to be referred to *Platythamnion yezoense* Inagaki.

1. ヒメヒラ (新種) *Gelidium nanum* Inagaki 本種はテングサ属の小型種で羽枝の基部が細まる点で一見オバクサ属を思はせるが嚢果は二室に分れ、その構造から明かにテングサ属である。渥美郡伊良湖岬海岸低潮線下に産し、七、八月頃嚢果及四分胞子嚢群を見ることが出来る。和名ヒメヒラは小型テングサの意味である。

2. リウノタマ (新種) *Antithamnion terminale* Inagaki 本種はテングサ属の体上に着生し、概形フタツガサネに類似してゐるが、小枝は通常四個輪生し、四分胞子嚢及腺細胞の付き方が異つてゐるので両者の区別が出来る。志摩國和具海岸低潮線下の比較的深所に産し、三、四月に四分胞子嚢が見られる。和名リウノタマは腺細胞の着生状態に依つたものである。

3. クシノハフタツガサネ (新種) *Antithamnion difectum* Kylin. 本種は北海道大学時田教授により命名せられた *Antithamnion sparsum* Tokida に似てゐるが、私の標本は Kylin の原記載とよく一致するので本種と同定した。渥美郡泉村にて新崎氏が採集せられたもので、イトグサ属の体上に着生してゐる。和名クシノハフタツガサネは小枝が櫛歯状をなすからである。

4. ヨツガサネ (別名ヨツバゲサ) *Platythamnion yezoense* Inagaki. 曾て岡村博士から本種が同博士の採集にかゝる江の島、函館産の *Antithamnion plumula* (Ellis) Thur. に類似してゐるが、此のものは果してそうであるか否かは疑はしく或は *Platythamnion yezoense* Inagaki であるかもしれないから再調を要すると承つたが其後同博士も逝去せられてその機会が得られなかつた。今回知多郡豊浜沿岸で本種を多量に採集したので忍路産の標本及岡村博士の日本藻類図譜第四巻の *A. plumula* (Ellis) Thur. の記載と比較したが此等の間には何等の差異を見出すことが出来ず、しかも Rosenvinge の記載した *A. plumula* (Ellis) Thur. とは少しも一致しない。従て以上邦産のものは何れも *P. yezoense* Inagaki と同一のもので、今までの処では *A. plumula* (Ellis) Thur. は本邦には産しないやうである。従来ヨツガサネと云ふのは *Antithamnion* 属の名として使用せられてゐたが之れは *Platythamnion* 属に附けることとし、*Antithamnion* 属には *A. nipponicum* Yamada et Inagaki の和名フタツガサネを用ひることにしたい。

# ○植物採集覽書 (其九)(奥山春季)——

Shunki OKUYAMA, Tentative list of plants for collectors (9)

朽木 縣

## ○日光地方